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## The Next National Peace Congress.

The preliminary steps have already been taken for the holding of a National Peace Congress in Chicago the coming spring. The Field Secretary of the American Peace Society, Rev. Charles E. Beals, has spent the months of November and December in Chicago initiating the arrangements. He has found much interest in the subject, and has secured the names of about sixty representative Chicagoans as the nucleus of a General Committee to promote the organization and holding of the Congress. The names are as follows:

Miss Jane Addams, James Lane Allen, William A. Amberg, Bishop Charles P. Anderson, Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, Rev. William E. Barton, Elmer E. Beach, H. Wallace Beals, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Judge Edward Osgood Brown, Joseph B. Burt, Edward B. Butler, Dr. Edwin G. Cooley, Ex-Mayor E. F. Dunne, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Prof. George B. Foster, Prof. Ernst Freund, Edward L. Glaser, J. J. Glessner, Leroy A. Goddard, President A. W. Harris, Miss Mary E. Hawley, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde, President Edmund J. James, Rev. R. F. Jonhnot, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, President Harry Pratt Judson, Sherman C. Kingsley, Judge Julian W. Mack, Henry P. Magill, Levy Mayer, Bishop W. F. McDowell, Royal L. Melendy, Walter D. Moody, General George M. Moulton, Bishop P. J. Muldoon, President John S. Nollen, Charles D. Norton, Frank B. Noyes, Rev. C. A. Osborne, Sheldon P. Patterson, Dr. William Morton Payne, Gerritt Pon, Louis F. Post, Archbishop J. E. Quigley, George E. Roberts, Rev. John Balcom Shaw, A. M. Simons, Mrs. A. M. Simons, Sidney Richmond Taber, Willoughby G. Walling, Judge A. N. Waterman, Townner K. Webster, John E. Wilder, T. Edward Wilder, Mrs. Mary H. Wilmarth, William Kent and Walter H. Wilson.

The Committee met on December 15 at the City Club and effected a temporary organization. The Committee will be enlarged by the addition of prominent men and women from different parts of the nation. The Nominating Committee appointed at this meeting met immediately afterwards and decided upon the necessary committees, — Executive Committee, Committee on Organization, Committee on Program, Committee on Finance, Committee on Reception, and others. The services of a paid secretary were decided to be necessary for the work of organization, and Royal L. Melendy, 174 Adams Street, was engaged for the secretaryship.

It is expected that the Congress will be held the last week in April. The Chicago workers hope to be able to make it one of the greatest peace demonstrations ever held. They will invite to take part in the program eminent men and women from all parts of the country. All the peace and arbitration societies, church organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, universities and colleges, industrial organizations, educational associa-

tions, women's societies, etc., will be invited to send delegates.

The fifth International Peace Congress was held in Chicago in 1893, at the time and under the auspices of the World's Columbian Exposition. It carried out a splendid program and did much to give the movement strength and standing. The cause has made enormous progress since that time. The great Congresses of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the equally successful European Congresses, have been held and given expression to the vastly increased public interest in the problem of international peace. The governments themselves have, with few exceptions, taken a remarkably open stand in favor of most of the practical aims of the peace movement. A number of the ideals put forward in 1893 have been more or less completely realized through the Hague Conferences and otherwise. But others remain to be carried out. The Chicago Congress of this year will come at a most opportune time, just when serious thought is beginning to be given to what ought to be done by the third Hague Conference. Meeting at the heart of the nation, it will be able to set the standard, not for our country only, but for all countries, of the high accomplishments which humanity will demand of the third World Assembly. All the roads of peace must be made to run to Chicago from now until the end of April.

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## Editorial Notes.

**The Covenant  
with Japan.**

We publish on another page the text of the joint declaration given out on the first of December by Secretary Root and Ambassador Takahira on behalf of their respective governments. This declaration, which covers the well-understood policies of the two governments with regard to the waters of the Pacific and to China, is merely a reaffirmation of what was declared by them years ago, and of what has indeed always been the understanding between them. The redeclaration of this understanding at the present time is an event of the highest importance. What has called it out has doubtless been the widespread and irrational talk of hostility and war between the two countries, which followed the San Francisco school incident. Both governments have, from the very first, manifested a remarkably wise and sane spirit in dealing with this war craze. Much of the excitement had already passed away, and it is reasonable to expect that the publication of this declaration will put an end to what remains — except perhaps in the case of a very few individuals who persist in declaring and pretend to believe that war with the Mikado's government is written in the fates. What Secretary Root and Baron Takahira have done is sure also to exert a tremendous

influence in the direction of permanent peace on the Pacific throughout the future. For the destiny of this great ocean lies largely in the hands of the three great nations which occupy its shores, the United States, Japan and China. Their lead will be followed, without doubt, by all the other powers using the Pacific waters.

**Dr. De Forest  
Decorated.**

Rev. John H. De Forest, D.D., who has been for thirty-three years a missionary of the American Board at Sendai, Japan, has been decorated by the Imperial Government of Japan with the Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his services on his recent visit to this country in removing misconceptions among our people as to the attitude of Japan toward the United States. It is with unusual satisfaction that we record the reception by Dr. De Forest of this honor. It was through the columns of this journal, and through the wide distribution of his letters and speeches, in broadsides and pamphlets, from our office, that his work of correcting false impressions and refuting slanders about Japan was in considerable measure done. Many thousands of his "Open Letter to Hobson," first published in a New Haven daily, were sent by us in broadside to the papers throughout the country, and particularly to those on the Pacific Coast. This was done also with his Twentieth Century Club address, "Is Japan a Menace to the United States?" and his American Peace Society Annual Meeting address, "The Conditions of Peace between the East and the West," both of which were first published in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and afterwards widely circulated in pamphlet. This is not the first case of decoration of men for distinguished services in the cause of peace. The French government has decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor Frederic Passy, Andrew Carnegie, and one or two others, if we mistake not. King Edward of England has bestowed Knighthood on William Randal Cremer and Dr. Thomas Barclay. The peacemakers are at last to have their turn in the reception of the highest governmental honors for their work in promoting goodwill and harmony among the nations. And the governments have never *honored themselves* more highly than in thus recognizing the beneficent, unselfish labors of the peacemakers. Our warmest congratulations to Dr. De Forest, who is continuing his admirable work since his recent return to Japan, as his interview with the Japanese Prime Minister, published on another page, gives abundant evidence.

**Federation of  
Churches.**

Among the most pronounced and unequivocal declarations of the first Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which met in Philadelphia the first week in Decem-

ber, was that in support of the cause of international peace. The chairman of the Committee on International Relations was Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School, who presented the resolutions on this subject in a report of extraordinary clearness and force. The report, which was enthusiastically adopted, was, in substance, as follows:

"International law had its origin in Christian states, and has only within recent years been extended to non-Christian countries. A hopeful and inspiring movement has now begun in many parts of the world which will result in international law being administered by an international court, when nations, no more than individuals, will be permitted to settle their disputes by wars. When that day comes international law will be more in harmony with the spirit of Christianity.

"The time has come when the Christian churches should pronounce anathema upon the heresy of war. The one substitute for war is arbitration. Reviewing the development of the sentiment for arbitration in the first and second Hague Conferences, and the ultimate decision that a court of arbitral justice should be established, the conclusion is reached that the friends of peace must make increased efforts to create a public sentiment throughout the world for a limitation of armament. The moral point has already been conceded by many statesmen, and the churches should take it for granted. They cannot be indifferent to the material point in the question. The vast expenditures for armaments constitute a gigantic evil.

"The committee recommends:

"That the Federal Council declare its conviction that war is evil, and Christian nations should resort to arbitration in case of international difficulties.

"That it favors the creation of the international court of arbitral justice.

"That it is opposed to increase of armament.

"The committee also recommends the adoption of a resolution commending to all the churches the observance of the Sunday before Christmas as Peace Sunday, and a resolution recommending that the young people's societies recognize May 18 as Hague Day, and in all their chapters on that day consider the subject of peace."

If the churches of all names throughout the country will make the spirit of this declaration the rule of their constant action, the sound of the hammers will soon be heard beating the swords into plowshares and the battle-ships into reaping machines and locomotives.

**Afflicted  
Italy.**

Just as we are finishing this issue of our journal, the distressing news comes of the appalling calamity that has befallen Sicily and Southern Italy. It is difficult from this distance, by any stretch of the imagination, to realize what it means to have whole cities swallowed up by the earth or overwhelmed by a tidal wave and swept out of existence. With all our fellow citizens we bow our heads in sorrow and pain, and hasten to express to the stricken land, and in particular to our many fellow workers in the peninsula,

our sincere sympathy. They are our fellow men, members of the common human family, bound to us by innumerable ties of commercial, intellectual, social, moral, and historic interest. We grieve and suffer with them. We would, if possible, take the calamity with its tortures and unfathomable sufferings off from every individual, every family of them. But we are all helpless alike before the terrific forces of nature which work such destruction. We do not attempt any explanations; from the moral point of view there seem to be none, at least none that our finite reasoning can compass. It is impossible to believe these stricken people to be worse than other men, and that their overthrow has been brought on by excessive wickedness, as some hastily conclude. Leaving out of view the whole question of the place of such an event in the divine order of the universe, one cannot but feel exaltation, with the rest of humanity, at the colossal exhibition of sympathy and helpfulness which such a calamity calls forth. Humanity on such occasions seems to rise to the highest heights of spiritual greatness and glory. Selfishness crawls out of sight. The spirit of love and service reigns. For a moment one gets a glimpse of the true grandeur of man, of what the race might be if it would only listen to the voice of its best, its true self. When this takes place, if it ever does, all man-made calamities, like the slaughters and desolations of great wars, will totally disappear, and some way may then be found, either physical or spiritual, or both, to avert even such disasters as that which has just thrown all Italy and the world into mourning.

**China's Message  
of Thanks.**

On the 2d of December Special Ambassador Tong Shao Yi presented to the President at the White House the letter sent by the late Emperor of China, to convey the thanks of the government and people of China for the remission of \$14,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity. The letter is as follows:

*"The Emperor of China to the President of the United States of America, Greeting:*

*"Mr. President:* China has always maintained the most friendly relations with the United States since the establishment of intercourse between the two governments. By taking the initiative in proposing the remission of a portion of the indemnity as provided by treaty, your excellency has won the respect of mankind for magnanimity and just dealing. Furthermore, the Congress has given signal proof of friendliness by giving effect to your excellency's recommendations.

"In sincere appreciation of this generous action, we hereby appoint Tong Shao Yi, an official with the rank of president of a ministry and governor of the province of Fengtien, as special ambassador to proceed to the United States for the purpose of presenting this, our letter. We have always placed entire confidence in his eminent ability, clear perception and sterling integrity.

We have specially commanded him, in the discharge of his duty, to convey to your excellency the expression of our grateful thanks, and testify to our lasting friendship.

"It is our hope that the relations of the two countries will be further strengthened by mutual confidence. Long may your excellency enjoy good health and happiness. May the American people be ever blessed with prosperity and peace. These are our heartfelt wishes.

"Given on the 24th day of the 8th moon in the 34th year of Kwanghsu (September 19, 1908)."

In presenting the letter Ambassador Tong recalled that it was the last message addressed by his late Majesty to the President, and said that every line of it breathed friendship and goodwill for the government and people of the United States, and voiced the sentiments of all China. In replying to this message, the President expressed the profound appreciation felt by the government and people of the United States of the sending of this special embassy, and declared that it is the cherished aim of our government to foster for all time sincere confidence, goodwill and friendship between the United States and the Chinese Empire. That, we are sure, voices the sentiment of the *vast majority* of our people.

**Stifling  
Monsters.**

The late François Coppée was a man of great kindness of heart. His religion consisted in helping his fellow, without over-careful scrutiny of the latter's worthiness. Like all humane persons, he had a horror of war. During a visit to the fortified city of Brest he was conducted over the battleship "Trident," of which he writes: "Pray God we may never have to use this fearful machine of war. I was stifled in the iron monster, where all the inventions of modern genius are united for destruction and death. The enormous guns spheroid like bottles, the great mortars for throwing shells, all the strange and fearful appliances from which the touch of the commander on an electric button placed in his cabin can call forth fire and death inspire mysterious terror, a shudder at the tragic mystery. As I left the floating citadel I could but curse the progress which results in these refined cruelties and horrors. God preserve us, I repeat, from scientific war, the worst of any; and let us hope that the moral effect produced by these structures, which have cost so much labor, talent and money, will be an avoidance, a prevention of the conflicts for which they are made."

Miss Anna B. Eckstein, head of the School of Languages at 30 Newbury Street, Boston, presented to the President of the second Hague Conference a memorial, signed directly and representatively by two million persons, urging the conclusion among the nations of a general treaty of obligatory arbitration. As such a treaty was

not adopted by the Conference, Miss Eckstein has undertaken personally, at her own expense, to secure signatures to a new memorial of the same purport. Any one who would like to aid Miss Eckstein in securing signatures can get a copy of the memorial suitable for signing by writing to her and enclosing a postage stamp or two. It is expected that many millions of persons in different countries will give their names. Officers of societies, clubs and meetings can sign for the whole audience, giving numbers, wherever a vote has been given in favor of the petition. The wording of the memorial is as follows:

"TO THE GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED AT THE THIRD HAGUE CONFERENCE:

"Whereas, we, the undersigned, citizens of different nations, believe that adjustment of all international differences by arbitration treaties and their complement, arbitration courts, will minimize the necessity of armaments and effect their gradual reduction; and

"Whereas, we wish to voice our gratitude for the official steps already taken in this direction, and to support further concerted action;

"Therefore, we respectfully petition that at the third Hague Conference a general international treaty be agreed upon, by virtue of which it shall be a matter of honor with each nation —

"First: To adjust at the earliest dates possible all its international interests by treaties containing an arbitration clause for unforeseen difficulties; and

"Second: Also to refer all difficulties that may arise, before the completion of such adjustment, from any international interest not yet covered by an arbitration treaty, to an international commission for examination and a decision, which decision, provided that it does not endanger the possibility of self-preservation and development of either of the litigant nations, shall be regarded as final."

Buchanan  
at Caracas.

Now that Castro, the Great Disturber, is out of the way and a new and better régime in Venezuela seems about to be established, it has been decided to begin at once negotiations with a view to reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Venezuela, and to prepare a basis for the settlement of all questions pending between the two governments. Hon. William I. Buchanan, the best fitted diplomat in the country to perform this work, has been appointed special commissioner of our government to that of Venezuela, to treat for the reestablishment of diplomatic relations. Mr. Buchanan arrived at Caracas on December 30. He was given a very cordial reception by the officials of the new government. His arrival was announced by the Brazilian Minister to Venezuela, who had been looking after our country's interests at Caracas in the absence of a United States Minister. In replying to this announcement, Señor Guinaud, the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, said: "President Gomez is most anxious to reach a favorable arrangement with the United States on pend-

ing matters. He is pleased at the arrival of the American commissioner, who may at once enter upon the discharge of his elevated mission." It is a most commendable course which our government is taking in seeking to restore at the earliest possible moment the broken relations between the two countries, — a rupture which was brought about, not by any dislike of the two nations for each other, but purely through the performances of the "impossible" President Castro. Now that he is out of the direction of Venezuelan affairs, it is reasonable to believe that we shall hereafter see in that quarter of the world a more sensible and orderly régime.

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When Professor Shepherd of Columbia told the Mohonk Conference last spring that on December 25, 1908, a Pan-American Scientific Congress was to be held at Santiago, Chile, the news came as a surprise. Although notices of the congress have since appeared in the papers, few people in this country have realized the great significance of this event. It comes at a most opportune moment in the history of Latin America and the United States. We on our part, as shown by the address of Professor Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, published recently by the Association for International Conciliation, and by the visit of Secretary Root to South America, have felt the need of closer coöperation with that region, while Latin America has, by natural stages, come to see the importance of working at common problems with us in order to get the most practical and beneficial results. The fact of South America's desire for closer approach is shown by an address given not long ago at the University of Chicago by Señor Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador at Washington, and by the evolution of Latin-American congresses within the past ten years. Latin-American Scientific Congresses have been held at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rio Janeiro — all purely local in their character; but the organization committee of the congress of Santiago decided to extend an invitation to the United States. The Chilean government was authorized to invite the American government to send representatives, and the organization committee itself invited fifteen American universities to send delegates. Arrangements were also made for a United States committee of coöperation. The program of the congress, divided into nine sections, includes hundreds of topics covering almost every human interest of the two continents. Under the head of Social Science come subjects closely related to the peace movement. These are American history, international law, diplomacy, constitutional and administrative law, political and social economy. The discussion of them involves such questions as an American international law, responsibility for injuries to foreigners in civil wars, strikes and

riots, the basis of organization for a Pan-American Scientific and Diplomatic Congress, and the solidarity of the countries of the Western hemisphere. There will also be discussions on better commercial relations, banking systems, the improvement of the working classes, a bond of unity through information given by the press, and a bureau of American universities for the coöperative study of Pan-American problems. The wide range of the program is another hopeful indication that the nations, instead of going on separately with suspicion of one another, believing their interests to be hostile, are realizing the urgent importance of working together. Such a congress cannot help intensifying the spirit of coöperation between the two continents. It ought to make a firm foundation for international peace and harmony among peoples who in the past have known each other slightly, but in the future must be as friends talking face to face and heart to heart.

#### Group Meetings.

One of the pleasantest and most profitable local meetings ever held by the American Peace Society took place at the home of Mrs. George F. Lowell, at Newtonville, Mass., on the evening of December 2, 1908. It was organized and presided over most efficiently by Mrs. Lowell, who is herself a life member of the Society, and who, on the suggestion of the General Secretary of the Society, took this way to bring together people both within and outside its membership, for the purpose of furthering the cause. Nearly two hundred persons were present. The speakers, like the audience, were all residents of the city of Newton. The first of them, Judge Robert F. Raymond, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, who was chairman of the American delegation at the London Peace Congress last July, touched with fine moral spirit on the principles of neighborliness and friendship among the nations, illustrating his points by reference to the common traditions of England and America, and the amicable relations in the past of the United States with France, Russia, China and Japan. Dr. William E. Huntington, President of Boston University, protested against the spread of militarism in this country and against the needless building of vast armaments when we already have sufficient natural defenses. He also emphasized the fact that we need peace for the success of our commerce with the Oriental nations and for carrying out among them our high missionary aims in education and religion. Dr. Smart, in a speech full of telling humor, which is printed elsewhere in this paper, spoke effectively on the illogical spirit of militarism. Dr. Trueblood, the General Secretary of the American Peace Society, dwelt briefly on the increasing size and influence of the organization, and closed with an inspiring account

of recent international events, which show the rapid growth of a new spirit of fraternity and respect for justice among the nations, as, for instance, the Casablanca incident, Emperor William's interview published in the London *Telegraph*, and the agreement between the United States and Japan in regard to the Pacific. Between the speeches musical selections were rendered by friends of the hostess, and after the speaking the guests were served with refreshments. The meeting, besides affording the persons present an exceptional means of instruction and of social enjoyment, resulted in a substantial addition to the membership of the Society. It is expected that this meeting, the first of its kind, will be followed by similar ones in various parts of the country, wherever a sufficient number of members live to make an occasion of the kind a success. Secretary Trueblood will be glad to hear from members in any city or town of the country with regard to the feasibility of holding group meetings in their communities.

For the first time this year Trinity Church, Boston, observed Peace Sunday. Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., the rector, who is a member of the American Peace Society and a staunch friend of the cause, devoted his morning sermon to the subject, speaking to fifteen hundred people. In the evening a special peace service was arranged, at which Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, the Bishop of Massachusetts, and Hon. John H. Stiness, Ex-Chief Justice of Rhode Island, had been announced to speak. By reason of the sudden illness of the Bishop, he was prevented from filling his engagement. He sent the following letter, which was read:

SUNDAY, December 20, 1908.

My Dear Dr. Mann:

In expressing my regret that a slight illness keeps me away from the service to-night, I want to say how glad I am that Trinity Church is to have this Peace Service. Secretary Root has well said: "Differences between nations are nothing; the spirit with which they are dealt everything." The angelic hymn rings out the note of the spirit, "Peace on earth, good-will towards men." From the churches the hymn sounds forth. Upon its expression in the lives of people and statesmen rests international, industrial and social peace.

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Judge Stiness, who has been an active worker at Monck, having twice served as chairman of the arbitration conference there, gave an interesting address, conceived in a high Christian spirit, on the desirability and practicability of a court of justice for the settlement of controversies between nations, and urged that it was the duty of all individuals to seek to promote the adjustment of international disputes by this rational Christian method.

Dr. Trueblood, who had been asked to speak in Bishop Lawrence's place, called attention to a number of impressive events of the past season which indicate the growth of a new and better spirit among the nations of the world. Seven hundred people listened to the addresses.

Dr. Mann has decided to put Peace Sunday on the Calendar of Trinity Church for regular annual observance hereafter.

At the last annual meeting of the Masonic International Brotherhood, Grand Lodge of Illinois, the orator, Elmer E. Beach of the Chicago Bar, delivered an eloquent address on "International Brotherhood." After reviewing the ravages of war throughout the centuries and calling attention to the enormous sums expended for the maintenance of vast competitive armaments, he made an earnest plea for a general arbitration treaty. Among other things, he said in substance: "The greatest blessing which the twentieth century has in store for the human race is universal peace, and the most noble and benevolent mission which can engross the attention of mankind is to hasten the day of its coming. What part in this world movement shall we take? Every tenet of our organization demands that of all the influences now working together to unify humanity, to make of all the nations of the earth one harmonious family, ours shall be the most potent. Other purposes of the institution become dwarfed when compared with the transcendent importance of this, fraught with such vital interest to the great family of nations. To do less is to fail in our primary duties, to be recreant to the sacred obligations imposed upon us." Mr. Beach's oration, which seems to have struck an unusual note in the organization, made a profound impression upon his audience.

### News from the Field.

The Peace Society founded at Buenos Ayres by Señora de Costa two years ago, which already has a membership of one thousand in Argentina, is making a strong fight to prevent the Argentine government from enlarging its navy. Though the Parliament is contemplating voting fifty-five million dollars for this purpose, it seems that this has not yet been voted, and that the government has not yet actually ordered any new battle-ships or cruisers, and there is still hope that the entire naval program may be defeated. In Chile there seems to be no movement towards enlarging either army or navy. At the last session of the Chilean Senate it was voted to spend thirty million dollars on harbor improvements, railways, and for finishing the Trans-Andean railway. Señora de Costa is publishing and distributing thousands of copies of a pamphlet entitled "Lay Down Your Arms," and the newspapers, she writes, "are alive with this vital question."

The forty-second annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Peace Society (Judge William N. Ashman, president)

was held in the Young Friends Association Building, Philadelphia, on the 9th of December. The speakers were Dr. Rebecca Moore, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Dr. Joseph S. Walton and Gilbert Bowles, of the Friends Mission in Japan, who spoke on "The Peace Attitude of Japan." Among the strong resolutions adopted was one which declared: "The increase of battleships is a menace of war, a sad commentary upon our profession of civilization and religion, and an acknowledgment of want of faith in arbitration, law, justice, equal rights and humanity."

The American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation (Sub-station 84, New York), in its December quarterly report, states that since its October report it has published two new documents, "The Approach of the Two Americas," by Joaquim Nabuco, Ambassador of Brazil, and "The United States and Canada," by J. S. Willison, editor-in-chief of the *Toronto News*. A number of influential journalists have been added to the Association's list, to receive its documents regularly, and also a number of well known Canadians have been added to its permanent list. The report states that Secretary Root's article on "The Sanction of International Law" has been translated into five languages, and is now available in English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish. The Spanish translation is being distributed in Spain and South America. "The Approach of the Two Americas," in French, is being distributed in France and elsewhere by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. Professor Ladd's "America and Japan" has been translated into Japanese for distribution in Japan. The American Branch of the Association has taken steps to be incorporated.

Mrs. C. H. Adler, founder and secretary of the Connecticut Peace Society at Hartford, has moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where she and her husband will make their future home. She is as deeply interested as ever in peace work, and will continue her valuable labors in Cedar Rapids, where she hopes in the near future to create a group of members. She will be the correspondent of the American Peace Society for eastern Iowa.

### Brevities.

. . . Mrs. Alice L. Park, chairman of the Humane Education Committee of the California Club of San Francisco, has included in the list of books recommended by her committee to teachers Walter Walsh's "Moral Damage of War," Mrs. Mead's "Patriotism and the New Internationalism," and all the other peace books of the International Library published by Ginn & Company, Boston. She has recommended the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for all libraries and reading rooms.

. . . The Emperor of Japan, speaking to both Houses of the Parliament in joint session on Christmas Day, said that he had "much satisfaction in finding the relations between the Empire and treaty powers becoming friendlier year by year and the peace of the FAR EAST further strengthened."

. . . The *Ohio State Journal*, commenting on the fact that nearly all the pulpits in Columbus dwelt upon the subject of peace on Peace Sunday, says: "The sentiment